

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

THE LONDON STATESMAN holds that the actual cost of the Afghan war will come to about £40,000,000. Our contemporary arrives at this conclusion by comparing the military expenditure under Lord Northbrook's and Lord Lytton's rule. Thus:

Lord Northbrook's Rule.	Lord Lytton's Rule.
1872-73 ... £14,596,802	1878-79 ... £17,092,488
1873-74 ... £14,217,390	1879-80 ... £23,383,982
1874-75 ... £14,386,321	1880-81 ... £20,583,864
1875-76 ... £14,262,848	1881-82 ... £19,618,100
Total ... £57,463,361	Total ... £90,678,434

Our contemporary remarks: "It is by comparative statements of this kind only that Parliament and the public can be made to understand the true cost of the crime that has been committed. The Indian accounts are so manipulated, by the 'officials' whose reputation is affected by this war, that every device by which it can be minimized and made to appear less than it is, is freely resorted to." As regards the casualties of the Afghan war our contemporary disbelieves the official figures. The return tells us that the casualties were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers ... 99	...	111
Men ... 1,524	...	1,252

Our contemporary says: "The figures represent but a fraction of the real casualties. Our camp followers perished by thousands in the war, and the above figures represent the loss of fighting men only, for whose preservation and health the most costly precautions are taken. If we estimate the loss of camp followers at 10,000, to 12,000 men, we shall not be very wide of the mark. This, then, is the general result of our crime: a waste of £40,000,000 sterling, and a loss of 15,000 lives on our own side alone." Truth is stranger than fiction.

THE SAME contemporary gives the following strange story:

In abolishing, in 1874, the Southern Salt Line, which affected the Berars as well as our own provinces, we thought it desirable to close the native salt wells in the former, from which the people of Berar up to that time partly drew their supplies. Now we administer Berar in trust for the Nizam, and we settled in 1873-74 that these salt wells should be closed, and that the Nizam's revenues should be credited £200,000 a year, as his share of the increased income we were henceforward to derive, from the people of Berar being forced to use our heavily excised Bombay salt, imported into Berar by railway. Can it, then, be believed possible, that after crediting the Nizam this amount for a year or two, the credit was quietly ordered from Calcutta to be stopped? And it has been stopped ever since. The order came, we believe, from the Accountant-General. Since 1876-77, and after making the Nizam pay compensation out of his own revenues to the owners of the salt wells we shut up in our own interests, we have appropriated his share of the revenue as well as our own.

What next and next? May we venture to express a hope that Lord Ripon will make an enquiry into the truth of this statement.

A LAND BILL for England has been prepared by a special committee appointed by the Farmers' Alliance. The principal features of the suggested measure are the establishment of a law court for the settlement of rent and other disputes; the granting of compensation to the retiring tenant for improvements he has executed; the abolition of the law of distress, giving the tenant perfect freedom of cultivation, and throwing the whole of the tithe rent-charge on the landlord.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has been engaged at Kiet settling the land fortifications of that port. They will consist of eleven forts encircling the entire town. At an entertainment given to him by the Naval Officers' Club the Field-Marshal said that the tasks imposed upon the army and navy had one common object—namely, the protection of the frontiers of the country against aggression from abroad. Men-of-war could only protect the coasts of the latter, like nests for birds, affording them safe places of refuge. Kiet it is said will make a "splendid nest of refuge for ships of war."

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd October, Mr. Parnell had a very enthusiastic reception at Cork. The proces-

sion is said to have been the largest ever known in Cork. There were fifty bands of music and seventy banners; and the resolutions passed at the park were all for national independence and the agricultural labourers. Mr. Parnell spoke of the demonstration as one of the greatest and one of the mightiest that had ever shown the determination of the Irish people to rule themselves. Mr. Parnell, addressing a public meeting, said if any tenant-farmer should be tempted to make his own bargain behind the backs of his neighbours and to regard his own selfish interests only, let him recollect that the Irish people behind him will see that he does full justice to those who are placed under him. If any one should after a time go in to court and ask it to fix what is called a fair rent, upon such a man would fall the duty of giving his labourers fair wages, and of paying his debts to the shopkeepers. Speaking at a banquet subsequently, he said:—

"He was bound to give warning that the tenant-farmer who paid a single penny of arrears to any landlord pending the decision of the cases the Land League would submit to the new Land Commission was a fool. His definition of a fair rent was that the landlord might have whatever the land was worth originally before it was improved by the tenant or his predecessors in title. He would measure the value of the original rent at not more than two or three million pounds a year. The farmers were at present paying or undertaking to pay—for he believed many of them had got too wise to pay—about seventeen millions a year. They did not yet know whether the Land Act could be used at all or not; but so far as it could be used in reducing the rent of seventeen millions to his definition of a fair rent to two or three millions, they could use it. So far as it could not be used it would be the duty of the leaders of the Irish people to warn them against tampering with or using a machine which would have been proved to be devised for their destruction."

The Rev. Father Sheehy, in addressing the meeting, made a strong national speech. The following passage has attracted the greatest attention:—

"I tell you what I will do. After a few weeks' absence, if in the meantime Buckshot Forster does not unlock his prison doors my first act on returning to Limerick will be to assemble the delegates in Limerick, and I will pledge them in the name of their respective districts not to pay one farthing of rent this year as a compensating advantage for the injustice done our imprisoned brethren. Now here is a challenge for Buckshot Forster. If before next month every man in Kilmalsham incarcerated under the Coercion Act is not released, not one cent of rent will be paid in the country of Limerick. I am anxious to get close with landlordism in my native country, with the view of crushing it out at the earliest day. There is one name, prominent beyond all others, which is entitled to our special sympathy. I ask you to emphasize your opinion in regard to Michael Davitt by pledging yourselves that you will do as we do in the country of Limerick, and then perhaps the word will go along the line, and Ireland will rise and say, 'Give us Davitt or we will not give you rent.'"

No wonder that the Irish mind should be inflamed by this sort of incendiaryism.

MR. F. O'DONNELL M. P. has spoken out on the Irish Land Act in his address to his constituents at Dungarvan. The Land Act he described is a snare for the Irish people; and the only way they could escape this snare was by adhering to the Land League.

TUESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

OUT OF THE period of forty-four years during which Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has occupied the English throne, it is said she has spent about twelve days in Ireland. These twelve days represent the time occupied by two visits, the last of which took place twenty years ago, in August, 1861.

THE AMERICAN COUNTRY DOCTORS have introduced a novelty into their practice. It consists in the use of homing pigeons to assist them. A doctor starts on his round with a number of these pigeons. He comes to a case in which it is necessary to prescribe, and desirable that the patient should have medicine as soon as possible. At once the prescription is written down and sent home by a pigeon. The assistant gets it within five minutes, and can make it and send it at once, or have it in readiness when called for. Meanwhile, the doctor has gone on to other patients.

PROFESSOR LEON LEVY furnishes some interesting statistics regarding the income and expenditure of the individuals comprising the population of the United Kingdom. We give the following extract:

Income.	
Those paying income tax	£495,000,000
Those not do. do.	 420,000,000
	915,000,000

The professor takes the population at 35,246,652, which makes the average income per head £25-96 or 9-984 shillings per week.

Expenditure	Amount.	Per head.
Food and Drink	342,200,000	9-9
Dress	123,300,000	3-5
House, coal gas and water.	108,500,000	3-1
Tobacco	3,000,000	1
Amusements, including racing, &c.	3,100,000	1
Church	2,400,000	0-6
Newspaper	3,500,000	1
Literature Science and Art	5,000,000	1-3
Education	2,200,000	0-5
Taxes	7,200,000	2
Cost of distribution	77,800,000	2-2
Total	685,000,000	19-44

It, therefore, appears that the English people are laying by the sum of £230,000,000 annually, or at the rate of £6-10-6 per head per annum.

WE LEARN from the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* that the great disciple or rival of Darwin in Germany, Professor Hackel, will shortly arrive in India in prosecution of his anthropological researches. It is remarkable that this eminent naturalist and physiologist is by no means in favor of vivisection and that he places the scientific results of physiology, which have already been achieved, far below those of physical research. The brutalization caused on the operator and students by some of the experiments of vivisection, has a distinctly narrowing effect on the higher faculties of general observation, which cannot be disconnected from sympathy, whilst most of the experiments are either unnecessary or produce misleading results in living frames quivering under pain.

EDUCATION in Burmah has been placed under a Syndicate, of which the Judicial Commissioner is President and the Director of Public Instruction one of the members. The results already achieved seem to be satisfactory. Both the priests and the Government teachers are working in concert for the development of a popular system of education among the masses, whilst the encouragement given to the increased study of the vernaculars has in no way interfered with the acquisition of English, which is, naturally, "much sought after as the means of obtaining employment under Government and in Merchants' offices. The Upper and Lower Primary Examinations, which had previously been conducted by the Educational Department, will, in future, be conducted by the Syndicate in order to ensure greater punctuality in the examinations and the publishing of results, whilst a new Middle School Examination, to be conducted in Burmese only, but at which English will be "optional," will also shortly be introduced.

It is stated that the School of Arts at Madras proposes to introduce the manufacture of glass. The first attempt will be at blowing glass, and the manufacture of bottles.

THE GRAND TOTAL of the Land League fund, subscribed in the United States between the 3rd of January and the 13th of September of the present year, appears, from the detailed statement published in the *Irish World* to have been 150,434 dollars. Pennsylvania takes the lead with 16,753 dollars, New York State coming next with 12,860 dollars. The number of League branches is 896, of which 665, distributed throughout the States and territories of the Union, have contributed to this total. The large proportion of lady contributors is a noticeable feature of the statement.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

It is stated that the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., will be accompanied by his family and a party on his visit to this country. He leaves Venice for the East early next month.

THE BEST shot of the native armies in the three presidencies is sepoy Abad Khan, 2nd Bengal N. I., who gets the prize of Rs. 100 and a silver medal.

His score consisted of 47 points in the first period, 56 in the second, and 63 in the third, total 166.

In the list of recent clerical appointments, England, appears the following:—"The Rev. Ebenezer Bholanath Ghose to the curacy of St. Andrew, Bethnal Green." The appointment is noteworthy.

THE REPORTED abduction of girls from England, which has lately excited much public attention and solicitude, has undergone a thorough examination by the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department. Their inquiries have been much impeded in several instances by the relatives of the so-called "kidnapped" girls, who, in many instances, are found to have been consenting parties in the immoral traffic. It has been established that many Continental brothels have agencies in Scotland and other parts of London.

THE PIONEER says: "The last news received from Home about Sir Alfred Lyall's health—though not creating any serious cause for uneasiness on the part of his friends—seems to raise grave doubts as to whether he will be able to come out again in time to take up his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, at the expiration of Sir George Couper's tenure of that office. This uncertainty, of course, revives speculation as to who is likely to be selected if, for any reason, Sir Alfred Lyall cannot be the man." Probably Mr. Bernard is the coming man.

THURSDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a proof slip of a letter signed "Justice," who pours forth the vials of his wrath upon the Bengal Government for not furnishing him with an appointment, notwithstanding the high claims which his family have upon Government patronage for the public services they have rendered. As the letter has appeared in other papers we decline to publish it.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bhajonghatta, a village in the Nuddea district, writes:

You lately wrote that malarious fever in the Nuddea District has abated, you have been misinformed or misled. Nothing of the kind has happened. The fever may be said to be at its height, and this is specially the case in the villages comprised in the Kissenunge Police station. I live in a village where there are 100 Koirajis or Hindu physicians. My father is a reputed Koiraji and myself have some pretensions to the healing art. They have no breathing time, so great is the demand upon their professional advice and assistance. There is a first class English middle school at Bhajonghatta, now merely one-third of its pupils attend the school. Illiterate and half-educated quacks are making money very fast. Speculation on the causes of this fell disease is almost useless. My village Bhajonghatta has a Bheel on the north and the river Jelamuti on the south, both of them are running streams, but there is jungle all over the place. Does underwood jungle breed malarious fever?

WE ACKNOWLEDGE in the proper place the receipt of a Bengali book by Bala Bepinbary Ghosal on *Mukti* or Salvation and the precepts from the Sastras how to secure it. He says he has consulted thirty-four Hindu sacred books from which he gives copious extracts in support of statements under each head or division of his subject of which there are 39. He gives occasional quotations from the Bible and some English poets. The exposition of the texts and his comments thereon are lucid enough.

THE FOLLOWING extracts from the last official report on weather and crops give an idea of the condition of the health of the people in the different districts of Bengal. In Burdwan fever is prevalent, in the Bankura district there is fever in the Bishenpore sub-division and also in the town and neighbourhood of Bankura; in Beerbloom and Midnapore fever is very prevalent, the same in Nuddea. In Jessore fever is increasing, in Moorshedabad it prevails almost everywhere, in Rajshahye fever is reported from many places, in Bogra there is good deal of fever still, in Pubna the same. In Backergunge fever is reported from several thannas; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts fever is very prevalent at Rangamati. In Patna, Sarun, Gya, Shahabad, Durbhanga, Champaran, Purneah, and Sonthal Pergunnahs fever is very prevalent in some districts, and partially prevails in others. In the Orissa Division fever is prevalent in Pooree and Balasore, cholera and small-pox is reported from some places in the latter district, in Chota Nagpore, fever is abating in Lohardugga, and prevails in Singhbhum.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPORE correspondent notices the sudden death of one of the few surviving celebrities of the great Indigo Revolution of Nuddea in the person of Babu Ohoychurn Chatterjee. He was the son of Babu Moheshchunder Chatterjee, the Kowar Sing of the Indigo revolt.

FRIDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

MR. S. J. PADSHAH, the Bombay Civilian, recently delivered a lecture to a large audience in Bombay on

the subject of "the Prophets and their Modern Representatives." In the course of his lecture, he intimated that he had come to the somewhat singular conclusion that the original religious teachings of Christ, Zoroaster, and Buddha were Pantheistic. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Padshah alluded to the "brothers" of the Theosophical Society. These, he said, were the real modern representatives of the prophets. He had seen them, and corresponded with them, and therefore could personally endorse their claims.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Daily News*:

Yesterday morning the *Maidan* presented a spectacle rare even in Calcutta, so rare that it has only occurred twice within recent years. The central portion of the *Maidan* between the road leading from the Mayo Statue, the Red Road, and the road crossing the *Maidan* from Park Street, was thronged with a dense and yet orderly mass of Mahomedans, standing only so far apart in rows as to allow of the necessary genuflections inseparable from the act of prayer. In front of the mass a small *shamiana* was put up to mark the spot set apart for Mouli Hafiz Ahmad who led the devotions of those present. The front row was composed of all the leading Mahomedans in Calcutta, and behind them, rank after rank there stood a body of men who gave one by their numbers an imposing idea of the aggregate Mahomedan population of the city. There could not have been far short of as many present as were present in Lord Mayo's time when Mouli Karamat Ali acted as the leader. It was then estimated that he led the worship of 50,000 men.

Some estimate the gathering at 70,000. Newab Abdul Luteef has taken an active part in promoting this prayer-meeting.

It is stated that the Pope has now definitely decided to leave Rome and settle at Salzburg, in Austria, the see of the German Primate.

THE YOUNG Czar of Russia is described as a man of sincere piety and a regular attendant at church. He is particularly fond of the chants, and maintains at his own expense two splendid choirs at the chapel at Peterhoff.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE on Indian forests. At a meeting of the Scottish Arboricultural Society Sir Richard Temple made the following remarks on Indian Forests:

There was now 25,000 square miles of forests in India that were properly preserved, and 50,000 square miles of forests which were imperfectly preserved—in all, 75,000 square miles. In Scotland they reckoned their forests by acres. British India had an area of 1,000,000 square miles. Therefore, 75,000 square miles of forest represented just 7½ per cent. of that area. Or if they chose to reckon only the 25,000 square miles that were properly preserved that would give 2½ per cent. of the total area. If they took it in acres according to the Scotch plan, they had 48,000,000 of acres preserved, perfectly and imperfectly together, of which 16,000,000 were, he ventured to say, perfectly preserved, even in the manner which would be approved by practical Scotch foresters.

The lecturer went on to describe the conservancy employed which was of two kinds, general and special. With regard to what were called popular rights, he observed that under the present arrangements for forest conservancy, he believed the rights of the people were respected as much as reason and justice could properly require. With reference to the financial result he said they would be happy to hear that the Government of India was deriving a considerable income from those forests. The gross proceeds amounted to £750,000 per annum, and the expenditure amounted to £500,000, giving a net return of £250,000 a year.

We must confess that the rights of the people are not so scrupulously respected as they ought to be.

THE COLLECTOR of Vizagapatam performed the ceremony of installation of the young Maharaja of Vizianagram. He thus addressed the Maharaja:

Maharajah, the Government have commissioned me to hand to you the *sunnud* received from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India conferring on you as a personal distinction the title of Maharajah. No native gentleman in this Presidency has been so highly honored, but I believe the honor well deserved. I cannot express, Maharajah, ladies and gentlemen, how I feel on this memorable occasion. You know, Maharajah, ladies and gentlemen that there is a time when the lips cannot give utterance to the feelings of the heart, and that time having come to me now and brevity being the soul of wit, I hand you the *sunnud* from His Excellency the Viceroy conferring on you the title of Maharajah.

The Maharaja made a suitable reply. We wish the Maharaja long life, prosperity, and happiness.

ST. JAMES' GAZETTE has a very interesting biographical sketch of our millionaire Ramdulal Sircar, which thus opens:

Every one is familiar with the English type of a millionaire—the country boy that went to London with a shilling in his pocket, and became a Lord Mayor or a Sir Gorgius Midas. But the Bengali type is scarcely known to Englishmen—the meek and modest Native, obsequious to Europeans and Brahmins but with gleams of power in his eye, which are eloquent of lacs and crores. A Bengali in this stamp, named Ramdulal Dey, is still held up as a model Hindu to the rising generation of Calcutta Babus as one of "nature's aristocrats"—simple and thrifty in his domestic life, but lavish beyond all bounds at marriages, festivals, and other occasions for ostentatious display.

The whole article is well worth perusal.

SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE officially informed that as Lucknow and Fyzabad are the only stations at which the cost of the supply of country brewed malt liquor for the troops in Bengal, compares favourably with that of English beer, the Government of India has sanctioned acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Dyer and Company for the supply from 1st January 1882, to the 31st December 1887, at Rs. 44 per hoghead. The effect of Major Barling's action is now palpably felt.

IT IS officially notified that ten days' quarantine are imposed at Fao on vessels from India and Gulf ports bound for Busra.

A CORRESPONDENT at Palasi a village near Jagooly in the 24-Pergunnahs complains that letters and cards from Darjeeling reach addressees at Palasi on the 5th day. A card posted on the 15th September was delivered to the addressee in the evening of the 19th. Darjeeling letters now reach Calcutta on the 2nd day, and they ought to be delivered at Jagooly some hours earlier.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Burdwan that a student of the Entrance Class of the Maharaja's College was handed over to the Magistrate for writing an insulting and threatening letter to the Principal. The accused was fined one hundred rupees and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

WE HAVE received a copy of an address which the grateful students of St. John's College at Agra intend to present their retiring Head-Master, Mr. A. H. Wright. As might be expected it is redolent of enthusiastic gratitude on the part of the students.

THERE WERE 37,330 visitors to the Indian Museum during the month of October last, of whom 36,456 were natives and 874 Europeans.

THEOSOPHY it appears is making progress in Madras. Colonel Olcott has, it is stated, arrived at Tinnevely, where he was received by a crowd of natives who "placed large garlands of flowers around his neck and accompanied him to a house in Tinnevely, which was prepared for him. Colonel Olcott then addressed the audience about Hinduism and Buddhism; he said that he belonged to the latter religion, and exhorted the hearers to study the ancient philosophies and to put aside Christianity, which, he said, was their "common enemy," and asked the Hindus to help him in his work of establishing Theosophical societies in various parts of the country and to raise the necessary funds for that purpose." The writer adds: "Mr. Ramasawmy Pillay, the District Munsiff, the Tahsildar, the Sub-Judge, the Vakeels and others went to him to be initiated in the mysteries of this society with closed doors, and each paid him a fee of ten rupees." Indian Gurus charge fees for initiation, but they have no fixed rate.

WE HAVE received a copy of a small brochure containing short poetical pieces by Sreemutty Devanani Dasi. The pieces treat of moral subjects, and are fit to be placed in the hands of young girls.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, October 31.—Ayub Khan has announced to the Governor of Khorassan his arrival on Persian Territory at Khan.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, October 31.—Mr. Ford North, Q. C., has been appointed Judge in the place of Justice Lindley, who has been transferred to the Supreme Court of Appeal. *Obituary*.—Alexander Macdonald, M. P., for Stafford and General W. Parbury.

4th.—The Sub-Land Commission at Belfast has greatly reduced the rents of rackrented estates. The Homeward Bombay mail of the 20th arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

November 2.—Arrangement have been completed by the Admiralty for the transport to England and India of half the troops now at Natal. In the Municipal elections now proceeding in the United Kingdom there have been large gains by the Tories (Tories?) owing to Irish support. The Maharaja of Domraon is appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Mr. Sexton, one of the Land League Secretaries arrested last month, has been released in consequence of ill health. The first decision of the sub-commission under the Irish Land Commission has reduced Mr. Grant's (sic) rent (the tenant's rent?). *Obituary*.—General Walter Brown.

2.—It is rumored that the negotiations for the Treaty of Commerce with France have failed. Riots continue in Ireland. A serious affray has taken place at Belmullet between the police and the people, owing to the latter opposing the collection of the poor rates. The police were compelled to fire on the mob, killing and wounding several. The Irish Land Commission is overwhelmed with business.

4.—It is semi-officially announced that the disputed points in connexion with the Commercial Treaty with England will be settled by diplomacy, and the mutual cordiality between the two nations affords grounds for an early definitive agreement. The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that wools and cottons still constitute the chief difficulty in the settlement of the Treaty.

Paris November 1.—The negotiations connected with the French-Italian treaty of commerce point to an approaching conclusion.

3.—The Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy has been signed.

3.—With a view to Gambetta's ultimate election to the presidency of the Council of Ministers, M. Brisson has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

3.—The discussion upon the clauses in the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty will be finished to-morrow. Sir C. Dilke and colleagues return to London on Saturday for further instructions.

4th.—W. Ferry informed the Chamber of Deputies that he defers his resignation in order to meet the vote of censure on the Tunisian policy of Government.

Vienna 4th.—The Austrian Government has extended its Military Service to Bosnia.

WE THANK Messrs. Graham & Co. for a copy of the Lancashire Insurance Company's Sheet Almanac for 1882. It is neatly executed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—
1. Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1880-81. 2. Administration Report on the Jails in Assam for 1880-81. 3. Copy of Petition of Babu Bhubo Sunker Bose to the Viceroy. 4. Report on the Administration of Travancore for 1879-80. 5. The Invention Record and Industrial Guardian Vol. III. No. 125 for October 1881. 6. The Oriental Miscellany for November 1881. 7. Lancashire Insurance Company's Sheet Almanac for 1882. 8. Sukhadham Binash, or Milton's Paradise Lost in Bengali, by Mohim Chandra Gupta, Mymensing. 9. Mahabharat—Hariyungsa Purva, Part 3. Translated into Bengali, by Krishnadhane Bidyaratna. 10. Mukti or Salvation and how to secure it, by Bipinbehary Ghosal. 11. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for September 1881 and for 6 months from 1st April to 30th September 1881. 12. Nitipuspanala—or String of Moral Flowers, or Poems in Bengali for the instruction of girls, by Sreemutty Debrani Dassee.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on Thursday, the 10th Inst. at 7 P. M., Subject:—Sun's spots

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1881.

BARODA.

THE successful administration of Baroda for the last five years has vindicated Indian statesmanship. The credit of chalking out the present plan of administration belongs to Lord Northbrook, while that of rendering it a success belongs to Sir Raja Madhava Rao. When Sir Raja Madhava Rao took charge of the administration of the State, he laid down the following programme for his Government:—
(a.) To maintain public order and tranquillity with firmness and moderation. (b.) To redress the accumulated complaints arising out of past misadministration, whether of the Sirdars, bankers, riots, or others. (c.) To establish a proper and sufficient machinery for the dispensation of justice in both its branches. (d.) To provide a police commensurate with the extent of the country and with the density and character of the population. (e.) To provide for the execution of necessary or useful public works. (f.) To promote popular education. (g.) To provide suitable medical agencies for the benefit of the people. (h.) To reduce the burden of taxation where it is excessive, to re-adjust taxes where they require to be re-adjusted, and to abolish such taxes as are totally objectionable. (i.) To enforce economy in expenditure, to restrain waste, to reduce extravagance, and to prevent losses arising from corruption and malversation. And pre-eminently to keep the expenditure fairly below the receipts, so that a surplus may become available as a provision for adverse seasons, and available also for further administrative improvements. (j.) To generally strengthen the executive establishments, and thus make the new administration felt for good by the people at large. In the report before us Sir Raja Madhava Rao says: "I may venture to say that in the course of the past five years much has been done in fulfilment of the foregoing programme, though not a little yet remains to be done specially, by way of elaborating minor details

in the various branches of the Administration. It will, I trust, be found from the facts and figures which follow that the subjects of this State have of late enjoyed a large measure of peace, order, security of person and property, public liberty in general, and the benefits of the financial prosperity of the State, and that in these cardinal respects our people need not shrink from a comparison with any other Indian community." Sir Raja Madhava Rao has certainly achieved great success. But he has had no easy task to perform. Both the Sirdars and people of Baroda were jealous of him when he first assumed charge of the administration. The country was torn by internal factions. The very first principle of good government, order, was wanting. The treasury was empty, and the wheels of administration were clogged. But Sir Raja Madhava Rao aided by the Political Agent has overcome all the difficulties, and has secured to the people the blessings of settled rule, peace and prosperity. It is observable that the instruments with which he has worked have been chiefly educated natives from the Western Presidency. The Political Agent, Mr. Melville, writes: "The Agent to the Governor-General in his connexion with the Baroda Administration has the satisfaction of feeling that he has to do with a highly competent body of gentlemen who, under the guidance of the Minister, devote themselves heartily and spontaneously to the good of the people and of the State, and feel a pride in their work." Surely nothing could be more honorable to the administrative staff of Baroda than this testimony.

The administration of Baroda is modelled on that of the British territories. It is divided into several departments, some of which we will notice briefly. The Settlement or Revenue Department is presided over by Mr. Pestonji Jehangir with great ability. The work, says the Political Agent, "is very heavy, and comprises alienations of the revenue for religious and other purposes, military allowances and grants, landed interests, Tora Giras allowances, the adjustment of debts due by Sirdars and others to bankers on the "nondh" of the State, the nondh being the promise to pay to the creditor a certain proportion of the allowances granted by the State to the debtor, and lastly the execution of the decrees passed by the Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta." The judicial machinery of the State comprises 123 courts, civil and criminal. The cost of this machinery last year was in Baroda rupees 4,09,000, or rupees 1,000 more than in the preceding year. The income from stamps, fines, &c., was rupees 2,78,000 against rupees 2,93,000 in last year. The strength of the police force of the State during the year was five Superintendents (called Police Naib Subhas), sixty-one Inspectors (Faujdar), and 5,153 subordinate officers and men, of whom 605 were mounted. The sum expended on the force during the year was rupees 7,31,356. The men composing the force are pretty equally divided amongst Hindus and Mahomedans; and although nearly half the Hindus are Brahmmins and Mahrattas, there is also a large admixture of Rajpoots, Koles, Bheels, and other sects. The army of Baroda consists of regular and irregular troops. The strength of the regular force is 3,506 effectives of all arms, the irregular force stands at 4,441 horse and 1,923 foot, or a total of 6,364, being 220 less than in the previous year. The cost of the regular force was rupees 7,76,980, or rupees 3,535 more than last year. The cost of the irregular force was rupees 23,80,543, or more than two lakhs less than in the previous year. Musketry ball practice in the regular force was for the first time introduced last year by the Agent to the Governor-General. The total strength of the forces, regular and irregular, during the year, was 9,870, and the total cost rupees 31,57,523. There is a P. W. D. in Baroda. The total outlay on public works and railways by the present Administration has been rupees 40,60,000 during the past five years. The principal works hitherto completed or taken in hand are public offices, jails, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and railroads; and many other works of the same kind, as also wells in villages, have still to be supplied. The Gaekwar's State Railway between Baroda and Dabhoi, a distance

of eighteen miles, was opened during the year, making a total length of open line of fifty-eight miles. The line joins the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Miagum and proceeds to Dabhoi, whence there are three lines, viz., to Bahadurpore, Chandod, and Baroda. The total capital expenditure on the fifty-eight miles up to the end of June 1880, was rupees 12,82,370, or about rupees 22,000 per mile including rolling stock, buildings, &c. The net profit on the lines during 1879 was rupees 31,608, representing a return of 4.21 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to end of that year. Other Railway lines in Baroda are also in contemplation. Education receives fair attention at Baroda. There is a High School in the city of Baroda and six Anglo-Vernacular schools in the mofussil. There are 1,411 Vernacular schools attended by 13,111 pupils. Of the Vernacular schools twenty-nine are of superior, fifty-six of medium, and sixty of inferior grades. In a large majority of these schools, Guzerati is the language taught. There are eight schools for girls. There is a regular system of medical relief in Baroda. That little state spent last year Rs. 140,746 on medical relief, and yet the wealthy Bengal Government grudges to spend a lakh and three quarters in this respect for the extensive territories of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa! The financial position of Baroda is sound. The receipts last year amounted to Rs. 1,39,91,445, or say one crore and forty lakhs, against rupees 1,31,20,612 of the previous year. The expenses were rupees 1,18,42,921, or say one crore and eighteen and a half lakhs against rupees 1,32,11,310 of the previous year, leaving a surplus of 21½ lakhs of rupees. "These results," to use Sir Raja Madhava Rao's words, "are so obviously satisfactory that they require no comment. A good season gave plenty to the land and full revenue to the State. It lowered prices and consequently reduced expenditure. The finances thus benefited on both sides, and the vigilance of the Administration against waste and extravagance has not been relaxed." Full explanations of the causes of increase or decrease in the several heads of the financial statement are given in the Minister's report. The cash balance at the end of the year was rupees 85,74,171 against Rupees 73,43,915 of the previous year. The amount invested in Promissory Notes of the Government of India (4 and 4½ per cents.) rose from rupees 1,02,22,000 to rupees 1,12,22,000 at par value. It is proposed that the reserve represented by these notes should amount to a year's revenue. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this state of things. The finances of Baroda are evidently better administered than those of British India.

We will conclude with the following remarks of the Political Agent:

The excellence of the selection of an administrator for the Baroda State during the minority of the Gaekwar made by the Government of India in the person of Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I. has been further proved during the year under report. The very highest appreciation is due to his unwearied labors for the good of the State and people. And cordial acknowledgments have to be given to the heads of departments, viz., Khan Bahadur Kazi Shababudin, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadur Venkai Rao Janardan Kirtane, Khan Bahadur Gursatjee Rastomjee, and Rao Bahadur Janardan Sakharum Gadgil.

The existing Baroda Administration had been at work for over five years up to the close of the year under report. Security of life and property has been established; a good judicial organization has been formed; the finances have become eminently prosperous; public works have been extensively undertaken; a large medical and educational machinery has been provided; the people are contented and happy; discontent is limited to the favorites of the regime of the ex-Gaekwar and is not outwardly exhibited; and the relations of the State with neighbouring States have been reformed with the result of peace and quiet in lieu of incessant bickerings that used to prevail. The labors of the Administration presided over by Sir Madhava Rao have been eminently productive of benefit. And by great good fortune the young Gaekwar has developed a thoroughly healthy moral nature, and has proved that he possesses mental qualities, which, if not brilliant, are solid and adequate to the position he will soon have to assume. On the other hand, there is a great deal still to do in completing the efficiency of the administrative machine. Hitherto the springs of action have been overweighed with the pressure of matters of great importance and difficulty, and there has been a want of elasticity which has resulted in delay in the disposal of business. Much as I have regretted the delay in the disposal of business with which I am directly concerned, it must be acknowledged that every measure, every case, with which the Minister and the heads of departments have had to deal has been exhaustively and thoroughly considered before a conclusion was reached, and the consequence is that what has been done is well done, and has not to be undone. I think that the Central Departments are underhanded especially in relation to public works.

The great difficulty, however with which the Administration has to contend is the inefficiency of many of the Subordinate officers in the Revenue Department such as the Wahiwadars and their establishments. Many of the Wahiwadars are old servants who find it contrary to their nature to fall in easily with the new order of things. It would have been an unjust measure to dismiss all the old servants of the past regime, even had it been possible to supply their place with new men; and therefore the only alternative is to gradually force those who are capable into action or to get rid of those who are shown to be hopelessly incapable, whether from mental or physical disability. No disinclination to pay gratuities or even pensions to such old servants should stand in the way of their removal. The Police and Judicial Departments also need the constant oversight of the superior authorities. Again, the subject of the due admixture of castes and races in the various branches of the Administration demands incessant watchfulness. It is an absolute necessity that the Baroda Government should be of a high order, for otherwise it will be impossible for the Gekwar to get on with dignity and credit. The Baroda territory is so intermingled with British and foreign territory that no part of it escapes close criticism.

The stewardship of Sir Raja Madhava Rao has been most creditable. We earnestly hope that the young Maharaja, who is about to assume the reins of Government, will maintain it in the same state of efficiency in which he receives it.

THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

LORD RIPON like his predecessors seems to be desirous to distinguish himself by giving a new impetus to the cause of the education of European and Eurasian children in India. The question is not new. As Lord Lytton in his minute on the subject in 1879 pointed out, Lord Canning took it up nearly twenty years ago, and expressed his opinion that the Eurasians "have an especial claim upon us," and that if proper measures for promoting the education of their children should not be adopted, it would be "a glaring reproach to the Government." In 1872 the Government of India appointed a Commission to report on the Military Asylums founded by the illustrious Sir Henry Lawrence, for the education of European and Eurasian children. The report submitted by the Commission having been laid before Lord Northbrook's Government, the whole question was reviewed in an elaborate Resolution in 1874, and the local Governments and administrations were asked to suggest measures for meeting the educational needs of the "Poor White" and the Eurasian community. Then Lord Lytton minutened on the subject in 1879, and appointed a Committee consisting of two of his colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Edwin Johnson, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab to concert measures for meeting the educational needs of the poor Europeans and Eurasians in India. The Committee was instructed to prepare, for the consideration of the Government of India, a "scheme for dealing in as complete and practical a way as possible with the whole subject, so far as the Northern Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are concerned." Lord Ripon has now recorded his views on the subject in a comprehensive and elaborate Resolution, the rounded periods of which remind us of the facile pen of the new Home Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie. The subject is certainly of great public importance, and Lord Ripon is quite right in directing his early attention to it. But we must confess we did not expect that his Lordship would seal with his sanction the current Indian notion that the same invidious distinction that is made between Europeans and natives in their trial in criminal trials and other matters should be also perpetuated in matters of education. The same criminal court that tries the Indian cannot try the European British subject; the same Arms Act that applies to the native does not apply to the European and the Eurasian, and the same scale of salaries that holds good for the European members of the Covenanted Civilian does not hold good for the Native members of it. And now the Governor-General in Council has resolved that the same school that is considered fit for the education of native youths is not fit for that of European and Eurasian youths. And what is the definition of a "European"? In this respect Lord Ripon has surpassed all his predecessors in drawing the line of demarcation between the European and the Indian. In a marginal note to the Resolution before us His Excellency in Council

says: "In the following paragraphs of this Resolution the term 'European' is used to signify all persons of European origin or descent, however remote, whether of whole or half blood, who hold to European habits and modes of life." So when special privileges are to be enjoyed, the Eurasians are to class as Europeans, to wit exemption under the Arms Act and education in special schools, but when the loaves and fishes of the State are concerned they are to be treated as natives of India, *vide* the Parliamentary statute relating to the employment of natives of India in the Civil Service &c. and the despatches of the Secretary of State for India on the subject. The statistics shewing the abuse of education among European and Eurasian children are instructive. It is stated that in the interior of the Bengal Presidency, including the Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, Berars, Ajmere and Central India, the total number of European and Eurasian children of school-going years among the classes who might be expected to use Indian schools is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 8,567. Of these, 4,530 children are on school-rolls, of whom 445 are on the average absent daily, while 4,037 receive no education of any kind. In Calcutta among the same classes about 4,000 children are on school-rolls, about 400 being daily absent, while about 1,000 are without instruction. There are thus 5000 European and Eurasian children, who do not receive school education. This is considered in the words of Lord Canning "a glaring reproach to Government," though two decades have passed away since those words were written, and though the state of things has materially changed during that period. But let that pass. We wish the Government had collected and published similar figures shewing the proportion of school-going population in the different provinces, who "are growing up in absolute ignorance." If it had done so, it would have then seen whether it is doing its duty with an even hand by all classes of its Indian subjects. The Government has thrown the subject into the greatest confusion by mixing up the Europeans and Eurasians in the same category. The Government first pleads for the Europeans, and then lugs in the Eurasians, and makes a common cause of both. On this point the remarks of the *Pioneer* written some seven years ago hold good to this day, and deserve the special attention of Government, particularly as that cannot be supposed to be inimical to the interests of the Europeans and the Eurasians. The Allahabad journal wrote that the poor Europeans "have no business in India," and that what the Government should do for them was to induce them to leave the country as soon as possible. As regards the Eurasians, they are natives of India quite as much as the Hindus and Mussulmans are. They have no claims upon the Government superior to most of the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects. All that they have a right to demand is to be treated on a footing of equality with their Hindu and Mussulman fellow-subjects. But the Government of India has proceeded on a different principle, and by making an invidious distinction of class and creed has given a tongue to that feeling of race-antagonism, which is the source of so much mischief in India, and which we confess we little expected the present Government would lead itself to foster.

The arguments put forward for this invidious distinction are these: "It is not merely that, if the Government were to attempt to compel European parents to send their children to Native schools, it would be met by an amount of prejudice, which, however, unreasonable in many ways, it would be very difficult to overcome, but it would have to encounter objections on the part of many parents of a much higher kind—objections, namely, to placing their children in schools where they would receive no religious instruction, and where the whole atmosphere of the place would be non-Christian. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that as a simple matter of respect for conscience, such scruples ought to be treated with the utmost consideration; while practically, he has no doubt they would prove strong enough to render abortive any

scheme which sought to disregard them. Again, there being in most stations no such thing as a Native girls' school, there would, on the plan suggested, be no provision for the education of European girls; while the distance frequently lying between the European and Native quarters would in itself, in the climate of India, be an insuperable obstacle to the use by young European children of the Native school of the place. For all these reasons, the Government of India is forced to admit the necessity of separate schools for European children during the age when their habits and principles are in process of formation." If religious education was the only object, surely that object could have been attained without widening the present gulf between the European and the Native. The stations where the Europeans and Eurasians congregate have generally ministers of their religion: cannot some provision be made for giving religious instruction through their agency? Even if separate schools were established, would the religious difficulty be satisfactorily solved? There may be Christians of different denominations at a station, and it may not be practicable to obtain the services of ministers of different sects. How will then the claims of conscience be respected? As for girls schools where they are necessary, they must be established. No reasonable objection can be taken to such a step. With regard to an education rate for the special education of European and Eurasian children we believe it was originally proposed by Sir John Strachey. But the Resolution says: "The weight of opinion among those consulted is decidedly opposed to the levy of any such rate; and the Governor General in Council has himself no doubt that the arguments brought forward against it are valid and sufficient. It would, it seems to him, be a form of class taxation of the most indefensible kind, inasmuch as it would be paid mainly by persons who would themselves get no advantage from it. Where a tax is assessed upon the community at large for general purposes, the fact that an individual tax-payer derives no direct or personal benefit from the expenditure of the proceeds is politically a matter of no moment. But the case is different when a tax is levied on a very limited class for a special object. In the case of the particular tax proposed, it is also to be observed that the classes who would most largely contribute are precisely those upon whom educational charges fall already most heavily, and who frequently pay for the education of the children actually dependent on them sums quite out of proportion to their income. To tax these further for the education of the children of parents less provident, or even less well-to-do, would be in many instances to inflict great and unreasonable hardship. Further, the imposition of an educational cess, if it were devoted mainly (as in fact it would be) to subsidising denominational schools, would at once raise up religious difficulties. Besides all this, there are serious practical difficulties in the way of the levy of a rate, which it is not necessary to describe in detail. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that, unless a general rate were levied upon all classes of the community, the assessment of any such rate upon any one particular class is not for a moment to be contemplated." It comes to this. The Governor General in Council objects to class taxation, but has no objection to class education. So much for consistency. Then take the amount already spent on the education of European and Eurasian children. In 1873-74 Sir Henry Davies, then Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, wrote as follows: "The number of school-going Eurasian children in the Punjab may be roughly estimated at 5,000. To meet the educational requirements of this small number there are in the Punjab one Government and 11 aided institutions, with attendance of nearly a thousand children and room for a greater number; and the amount contributed by Government towards their education in grant-in-aid alone amounted in 1873-74 to Rs. 41,930, besides building grants and the yearly entire cost of the Sanawar Military Asylum. In other words, one out of every five of the poorer European and Eurasian population is being educated in the whole or in part at Government expense; and without including the Sanawar Asylum, one-twentieth of the pro-

vincial expenditure on education is expended on schools for the special benefit of a class, representing about one-four-thousandth part of the population."

The Italics are ours. If similar facts and figures relating to the other provinces were given, they would shew the same result. At present the Government spends two lakhs upon the education of European and Eurasian children, and the Resolution before us sanctions one lakh more. So for the sake of 9,000 European and Eurasian children the Government is prepared to spend 3 lakhs of rupees annually, while it spends a like sum for the education of a few European engineering students in Cooper's Hill College, but it is seized with qualms of conscience when it turns to the paltry sums spent on our Colleges. The new schools for Europeans and Eurasians are to be treated under exceptionally liberal grant-in-aid rules, while similar rules in respect to native schools have been made so stringent that in 1878-79, 102 aided schools were abolished in Bengal. There are no charitable schools for natives aided by Government, but the Government distinctly pledges to support charitable institutions for Europeans and Eurasians. Thus on almost every point the Resolution is based on an invidious distinction of race which we least looked for in a Government, which is particularly noted for its religious tone and Christian scruples.

OUR TRADE.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a very interesting Resolution on last year's administration of the Customs Department, reviewing the state of our trade during that year. The total values of the imports into and exports from Bengal in each of the past five years were as follows:

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports, Rs.	193192793	243488448	184321959	217786509	24999535
Foreign ...	28279189	37539426	35961698	51053438	46796494
Coasting ...	221471982	281027874	220185557	268839947	287796029
Exports, Rs.	266998492	312852236	298500339	307043395	335080551
Foreign ...	117089379	157346926	67182449	65457099	69351437
Coasting ...	384087871	470002162	365632788	372500404	404431988

Grand total 605559853 751030036 585806345 641340851 694228017

The improvement observed last year in the importations of merchandise to Calcutta was still more marked in the period under review. In 1879-80 imports of merchandise had advanced in value by upwards of 2 crores, but there was a further advance of about 3½ crores in 1880-81. Free imports have increased to the extent of nearly 3 crores and 60 lakhs of rupees, and of this increase over three crores and 40 lakhs were on account of cotton piece-goods alone. The extent, therefore, to which the revenue has suffered from the orders exempting from duty all grey cotton piece-goods containing no yarn above 30s. may be estimated from the fact that dutiable imports of cotton piece-goods fell off by one crore and 69 lakhs of rupees. The increased importation of woollen goods, silk piece-goods, paper, apparel, machinery and umbrellas, as the Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks, indicates an improvement in the general standard of living, and the more general possession of a surplus beyond the bare means of subsistence; while the falling-off apparent against certain heads of imports is either nominal or due to transient causes, when it is not to be accounted for by the substitution of local for foreign manufacture.

The rise in the exports of merchandise though proportionately less marked than that in the imports was still very satisfactory, amounting to over three crores of rupees. The distribution of the foreign trade among the different countries was as follows:—United Kingdom, 63.79 per cent.; Hon-Kong, 13.07 per cent.; Chinese Treaty ports 1.74 per cent.; United States 4.48 per cent.; France 3.53 per cent.; Straits Settlement 3.76 per cent.; Italy 1.98 per cent.; Ceylon 1.59 per cent.; Australia 1.15 per cent.; Austria 1.12 per cent.; and other countries 3.79 per cent. Thus the United Kingdom has absorbed nearly two-thirds of the entire trade; while the trade with China is about one-seventh of the whole. In the preceding year the corresponding

figures were, China one-sixth and United Kingdom three-fifths. The American demand for manufactured jute-bags seems to be superseding that for raw jute, the cause assigned by the Collector of Customs being the larger area now under wheat in America. The grain trade with Mauritius again shows a falling-off, which is attributed to increased shipments from Bombay, which is nearer to the chief grain-producing districts than Calcutta. The advance in imports of silk from France and in exports of tea to Australia are noticeable points regarding the trade of Calcutta with other countries. The imports of cotton twist and yarn have increased by nearly 42 per cent. on the imports of last year and have been in excess of the demand. The quantity imported during the year amounted to 16,572,240 lbs valued at Rs. 1,39,20,593. About 10 per cent. of the quantity imported remained in stock at the close of the year; but even so, sales were far greater than in the preceding year. The consumption of piece-goods, it appears, has more than kept pace with the importation; the Customs Collector reports, that not only have the imports been absorbed, but stocks have also been largely reduced. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "This expansion of the Calcutta trade has taken place simultaneously with a relatively greater expansion in the piece-goods trade of Bombay: but the Board are yet unable to say whether the Calcutta trade has absolutely suffered from this competition. Freight and insurance to Bombay are less than to Calcutta: and this fact would naturally tend to favour the former at the expense of the latter port. But it has also been alleged that the trade has been injured by the excessive charges of the East Indian Railway as compared with those of the railways of Western and Northern India. There is, however, a large and increasing market in Bengal alone which should maintain the trade of the port of Calcutta, and the policy of the Port Commissioners in reducing port and jetty charges will, if persevered in, doubtless, help to secure that hold which Calcutta has held so long on this import trade." His Honor has been necessarily cautious in reviewing the effects of the abolition of the cotton duties on grey piece-goods; nevertheless he is outspoken enough. His Honor remarks:

The effect of the abolition of duties on grey piece-goods containing no yarn finer than 30s was considered at length by the Lieutenant-Governor last year. The figures of the year confirm the view expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion. They again show that local manufactures have not been driven from the market; that Lancashire has been compelled to manufacture a class of non dutiable goods in substitution for a class of goods that fell under the dutiable standard; that consumers get a coarser, and doubtless a cheaper article for their money, but not the article they would prefer; and finally that the loss to the Indian revenues has proportionately increased. The following extract from the Board's Report places this matter in a clear light, and has the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence.

In his report for last year the Collector noticed at some length the effect of the remission of duty on grey piece-goods containing no yarn finer than 30s on the trade generally, as well as on the Imperial revenue. It was shown that the imports of duty-free goods had increased from 10 millions of yards in 1878-79 to 227 millions of yards in 1879-80, while there had been a falling off in dutiable goods from 513 millions of yards to 381 millions, accompanied by a loss to the revenue of 13½ lakhs in Bengal alone. These effects have been still more marked during the past year. The imports of non dutiable grey piece-goods have increased from 227 millions of yards to 520 millions, while dutiable grey piece-goods have fallen from 381 millions of yards to 229 millions, and the Collector estimates the loss to the revenue at about 31 lakhs of rupees in Calcutta alone. It is observed that while the value of the importations of grey piece-goods has risen from 68½ lakhs of rupees to 859 lakhs or by 25½ per cent., the value of the imports of cotton manufactures of other descriptions has advanced from 350 lakhs to 467 lakhs,—an increase of 33 per cent. It is true that there are indications of the market for coloured, printed, and dyed piece-goods having been overstocked; but making due allowance for this, it may safely be said that the imports of grey piece-goods have not been greater than the general results in respect of other cotton manufactures would have led us to expect, had there been no remission of duty, and the increase in the value of the imports is to be attributed, chiefly if not entirely, to the continued prosperity of the people and the improved means of communication in the interior of the country. As regards Lancashire, finer makes to the value of 169 lakhs have been ousted, and coarser cloths worth 345 lakhs have been imported. Bombay goods continue to have as firm a hold as ever on the market, and the Board are informed that the mill trade there is flourishing as it never did before.

The Board recapitulate the action which has been taken by the Customs Authorities under the orders of the 9th November last as to the amount of yarn finer than 30s which should be held to disentitle the consignee of grey piece-goods to exemption from duty. The question whether it is possible to devise any method of testing importations of piece-goods which shall be less in some to consignees than

that of opening one bale in each consignment is again under consideration. Doubtless considerable inconvenience is caused to consignees by the necessity which the present state of affairs imposes on the Custom House Authorities of safe guarding, with more formalities than formerly, the public interests. No one regrets this state of affairs more than the Customs Authorities themselves, but the Lieutenant-Governor fears that the true remedy is one which it does not lie in his power to afford, though any practicable suggestion which may be made on the subject will receive his careful attention. In the present state of the trade in other goods, there are only two possible remedies—a low and equal duty on all grey-goods—or, if this is now impossible, the remission of duty on all grey-goods alike. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory, and more anomalous than the state of things which has been produced by the partial changes of late years. The imports of cotton goods from Indian ports show a considerable increase in quantity, but the quality is said to have fallen off.

It will be seen that it is the action of the Government, which has led to the complications complained of. It is the Government, which has created the Frankenstein, and it must now destroy it in order to rid itself of the monster. Could anything be more demoralizing than the course it has adopted in this matter? But what does the Government care? So long as it can satisfy Lancashire, it does not care two-pence for morality in the administration of Indian affairs. The importations of tea have declined greatly. A growing preference for India cigars over those of foreign manufacture is noticed by the Board. The increase in the importations of unmanufactured tobacco is attributed to a glut in the English market consequent on a full crop in America, and to the large stocks laid in anticipation of the continuance of the Afghan war. There has been a large falling-off in the import of copper. Mineral oils show an increase of half a million of gallons. The imports of mineral oil have increased from 1,98,334 gallons in 1867-68 to 42,17,382 gallons in 1880-81. The use of this oil is becoming very general throughout the country. The importation of woollen goods specially shirts has also very largely developed. Turning to export we observe that the exports of rice, which declined largely in 1879-80 revived to some extent in the following year mainly, no doubt, owing to the very high yield and consequent reduction in price. The increased exports of rice from Calcutta to the Mauritius, Ceylon and Arabia are counterbalanced to some extent by decreased shipments from Chittagong and the Orissa ports. Export of wheat to the United Kingdom, France, Holland, and Malta show a great advance owing to the low prices and the cheap rates of freight which obtained, the former throughout the whole and the latter throughout the greater part of the year. The export of jute shows a falling-off as compared with each of the two preceding years, owing to a lessened demand in the London and Dundee markets. The exports of sugar which in 1876-77 amounted to 637,000 cwts. have since shown a steady decline and fell to 9,460 cwts. in the year under review—the value of the exports having during the same period fallen from 68½ lakhs of rupees to 1½ lakhs. This, taken with the fact that over 42,904 cwts. of sugar were imported, show that sugar has almost lost its place as an article of export. It should be remembered that our sugar trade was destroyed by England in order to encourage the slave labour of the West Indies.

MR. O'DONNELL'S CASE—A LESSON FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

As we have already said we have no wish to comment on Mr. O'Donnell's case and thus anticipate the judgment of the Government of India. But certain facts stated by the *Pioneer*, assuming them to be true, teach a valuable lesson for local self-government, which Lord Ripon is laudably desirous of introducing in this country. It is stated that the town of Jessore has a municipal income of about Rs. 12,000 per annum, that in consequence of the imposition of the Road Cess the Bengal Government, last year, grievously reduced this small income by forbidding the further collection of tolls on roads. To add to their difficulties, the Municipal Council introduced an expensive system of conservancy, which necessitated the imposition of a rather heavy latrine tax. In fact, in 1880, the municipality lost revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,000 and increased taxation to the extent of

Rs. 2,000. Such was the state of things threatening a deficit, when Mr. O'Donnell was appointed as Joint-Magistrate to Jessore last October. In the following December he was elected vice-chairman, and almost his first duty was to draw up a budget for the ensuing year, 1881-82. He seems to have decided that the best way out of the difficulty, considering the poverty of a large part of the town and the recent addition to taxation, was to reduce expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,500 and to draw for the remaining deficit, if any on a balance of over Rs. 1,600 then in hand. Any way the budget so drawn by Mr. O'Donnell was unanimously passed by the municipal commissioners and forwarded to Government for sanction. From the 1st April the expenditure at the reduced rate was initiated. Meanwhile, Mr. Barton was off and on, in camp up to the middle of May, when he returned, and on looking into the municipal accounts, came to the conclusion that the municipal fund was in a most unsound condition. On the 23rd May an ordinary meeting of the municipality was held. Mr. Barton laid before it his figures, and caused the few members present to pass increased taxation to the extent of Rs. 2,000. He immediately wrote to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, asking the sanction of the Government to the increased taxation and strongly censured Mr. O'Donnell for letting the municipality run into a state of bankruptcy. The vice-chairman also addressed a letter to the Commissioner pointing out in the first place, the illegality of imposing taxation at an ordinary meeting when the law requires the calling of a special meeting for that purpose. He also showed that any possible financial difficulties had been met by reducing expenditure and urgently dwelt on the inadvisability of increasing direct taxation on a poor and largely agricultural population in two successive years. As the result of these representations, a second and special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was convened. It was very largely attended, and Mr. O'Donnell laid before them the real state of their finances, and had the pleasure of receiving the unanimous approval of the meeting. Mr. Barton's new taxation was condemned and rejected, with the exception of a small tax on horses and carriages, estimated to bring in rupees 220. The *Pioneer* then goes on: "A few days after the second meeting Mr. Barton sent an official letter to the vice-chairman to attend at his private house at six o'clock in the morning and thence to go round the town with himself and the District Engineer in order to inspect the roads, drains and bridges. The result was that, there being no previously apparent motive for taxation a new object of expenditure was discovered. The roads and drains, in regard to which no complaint had been made, were suddenly found in urgent need of repair, and it became immediately necessary to raise the requisite funds. Mr. Barton therefore called a third meeting of the municipal council, and the rejected taxes were again imposed. Probably this end could not have been secured, but that on the day before the meeting he served a notice on two members declaring that their term of office was at an end, and that consequently they could not vote on the morrow. These gentlemen were Mr. Stevens, the only non-official European, and a Musalman pleader, the only representative of his creed in the council. Mr. Stevens is the manager of the estate of the Raja of Chanchra, which includes within it the whole town of Jessore. His exclusion from voting was particularly unfortunate. Mr. O'Donnell brought this matter to the notice of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, who decided that the exclusion of these two gentlemen was contrary to law, and in fact that their term of office would not end till 1883. The new taxation was in fact again invalidated by the illegality which had attended its imposition. It is alleged that the vice-chairman is bound to assist the chairman, but in fact his duty is very different. Under the Bengal Municipal law there is a dual form of administration, the *ex-officio* chairman representing the interests of Government, and the vice-chairman representing the interests of the municipal council and the rate-payers. The independence of the latter is specially protected, as he is not removable except by a two-thirds vote of the council. If a non-official, he can hold his post

in spite even, of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is clearly unseemly to sanction the appointment of an official to such a post as that of vice-chairman of a municipality and then attack him in his official character for the expression of opinion in his non-official character."

This is the version of the *Pioneer*. Probably we see only one side of the shield, there may be another. But assuming the facts to be correct what lessons do they teach? Do they not teach that our executive officers as a rule consider the interests of Government and of the people as opposed to each other, although the Government is the representative of the people in the aggregate, and although it exists for the good of the people? And when such is the case can institutions of self-government thrive under such a blighting influence? The *Englishman*, which is by no means friendly to the extension of the principle of local self-government, in noticing Mr. O'Donnell's case, is constrained to say: "If Municipalities are to be worked in the spirit of the late Resolution of the Supreme Government, it is very evident that this ambiguous treatment of the position of particular functionaries, and indeed of the entire subject, must come to an end. If members of Municipalities are elected at all, they must be free to act according to their conscience, and not only be untrammelled by official obligations but absolved from all apprehension that opposition to official views will entail on them the frowns of their superiors. If Municipal functionaries are allowed to vote at all, it must be on the distinct understanding that their votes are as free as those of other members, or, if, as we believe it is practically impossible for them to vote without bias, still more if it is considered undesirable that they should vote against their superiors, they should not be allowed to vote at all. The present state of things is a gross scandal, because it is grossly dishonest and places a premium on dishonesty. So far from educating the people in self-government it can only serve to demoralise them and destroy their respect both for the Government and for themselves. If the Government wishes to be honest and set an example of honesty to the governed, its choice lies plainly between two alternatives, to purge municipal and other local administrations of the representative element altogether, or to abandon all attempt to restrain or influence the votes of that element, reserving its veto, or its fiat, as a last resource, to be brought into play only in extreme cases when a committee has pronounced its decision on the matter in hand."

Quite so, the present system is dishonest. Either do away with the present shams of Municipal and local Committees, and make the District Magistrate *de jure*, as he is *de facto*, an autocrat, or honestly give the people the freedom of action. If Lord Ripon consents to make the executive head of the districts the head of the District Committee, as his Lordship's Decentralization Resolution seems to indicate, he will simply perpetuate the present dishonest system, he will give the shadow instead of the substance. And we have had enough of the shadow. We believe his Lordship is in right earnest, and we therefore venture to express a hope that he will lay the foundation of Home Rule in India on a solid and secure basis.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A MORNING CONTEMPORARY publishes an important letter, which professes to give the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the subject of public education in that province. In this letter some of the burning questions connected with education in the Punjab are categorically answered. But we are sorry to say that the letter contains only half truths and not whole truths. We are ready to admit as a general proposition that "until the people of the country have been educated to a certain extent in a language which they understand, it is useless for them to attempt to obtain learning through the medium of a foreign language." This system is followed in Bengal, but it is managed in a way quite different from what is followed in the Punjab. Here

elementary education is given in the vernacular, and as soon as a boy is able to learn English he learns both English and the vernacular conjointly. Hence the bulk of our schools are Anglo-Vernacular, and the system has worked admirably. We have a body of men well-educated in both English and the vernacular, and they are doing their best to enrich the national literature. But in the Punjab nothing of the kind is done. There little encouragement is held out to English education. No wonder that the English educated natives of the Punjab, who appreciate Western culture, should lament the state of things in their own province. Thus the people of Rawal Pindi in their memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Punjab University College write: "Your memorialists have seen that a vigorous literature has sprung up in Bengal, where no attempt was ever made to teach the truths of Western science and literature through the medium of its vernacular, and that there is absolutely no vernacular literature in the Punjab where every attempt has been made from before 1870 to impart high education through the medium of its vernaculars. Your memorialists humbly hold the opinion that a vernacular literature worth the name will then only spring up in the Punjab when high English education will become as widely spread in it as in Bengal, and that then will be the time to attempt to impart the lessons of Western science and literature through the medium of its vernaculars." So much for Anglo-Vernacular education in the Punjab.

As regards the constitution of the Senate of the Punjab University the Rawal Pindi memorialists state, "to effectually guard and promote the educational interests of the Punjab, there must be in its Senate a large number of native gentlemen of education and independence, who alone could be expected to know perfectly well the educational requirements of their Province, and a strong intelligent public opinion outside the walls of the Senate to watch over and control its proceedings. A Senate that is composed principally of members who have no education and sense of responsibility of their position, and has no controlling public opinion outside its walls, can never be an efficient or good Senate. And the Punjab, your memorialists beg humbly to observe, in the present condition of its educational position, can have but a Senate of this description, for it is a patent fact that the number of well-educated men of independence of character is far from large in this Province, and that there is little of intelligent public opinion therein. Your memorialists, therefore, beg to submit that also because of this impossibility of having a good and efficient Senate in the Punjab at present, the raising of the Punjab University College to the status of a University would be a disastrous blow at the cause of high education in this part of India." This is perfectly true. The present constitution of the governing body of the Punjab University College bears out the truth of the above observations. But what is the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on this point? We are told that "the Lieutenant-Governor is quite ready to admit freely the graduates of the Punjab into the representative body when he is assured of their fitness for directing the course of studies connected with the Punjab University College. The claim, however, of B. A.'s to be selected for this duty, cannot be considered a very strong one as in none of the Universities of Europe is it usual for B. A.'s to be included in the governing body of a University. The M. A.s, moreover, of the Punjab, who have obtained their degrees in Calcutta, have in some cases shown their antagonism to the Punjab system so markedly that they would be manifestly unfit subjects for appointment." If the Lieutenant Governor for a moment thinks that there can be any manner of comparison between the governing bodies of the Universities of Europe and the Punjab University College, we can only say that His Honor must be very simple, indeed! As for shutting out M. A.'s, because they advocate liberal English education, we are surprised how could an English Governor assign such a reason for excluding the best educated men of the province from the important work of national education. Such a sentiment could only proceed from a dark corner like the Punjab. We do hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will make note of it.

And, lastly, the Lieutenant-Governor says that he has never had any doubt that "for communicating the higher branches of Western science, the medium of the English language must ultimately prevail." If His Honor cannot stem the tide, then why does he seek like Mrs. Partington to mope it away? The Government is doing a positive disservice to the province by discouraging the diffusion of high English education. We are told that "there is, especially in the more northern parts of India, a desire to obtain this knowledge through the medium of the vernacular, and this desire is one which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it is most desirable to encourage in every way possible. Several of the students of the Oriental College, Lahore, would never have entered upon the course of training prescribed in the Government Schools, and would have been lost to the cause of education altogether, had they not been induced by the system of teaching through the vernacular, to prosecute their studies through the medium of a language with which they are familiar." As far as our information goes there has been a revulsion of feeling on the subject. The higher classes in the Punjab are now as much desirous to give English education to their sons as their confreres in the other provinces, and their desire will be the more quickened if the Government will encourage it. In a country like India the attitude of Government makes all the difference for good or evil. If the Government takes up a particular position, there are not many natives, however intelligent, wealthy, or influential, who have the courage of their convictions and would dare go against its avowed views and wishes. The Punjab Government cannot be ignorant of this state of feeling among the people of this country, and yet it pretends not to know it. As the regeneration of the Punjab mainly depends upon the diffusion of Western culture, we do hope that the Viceroy will not turn a deaf ear to the prayers of the liberal-education party of the Punjab.

STAMPING OF MANCHESTER GOODS.

OUR readers will remember that two years ago we noticed the generally prevalent practice of sizing the Manchester goods imported into India, which made up the short supply of cotton in a piece of cotton fabric by starch. That practice was the subject of universal complaint in this country; the people naturally grumbled that while they were completely at the mercy of the English exporter in consequence of the supercession of indigenous trade, they did not get their money's worth. While they paid for a 8lb piece they received 5lbs in cotton and 3lbs in starch. The practice has now happily ceased. But in its stead another has grown up, which consists in giving a short supply by short measure. Every consumer of English cotton goods must have latterly noticed that dhooties, jaconets and madapallams, especially grey goods, do not contain the full measure of the stamp they bear. A five-yard piece grey dhooty, while it bears the stamp of 5 yards, is found on actual measurement to contain about 4½ yards; a 24-yard piece of madapallam seldom contains more than 23 yards; a 20-yard piece grey jaconet similarly contains only 19 yards. Of course it is needless to say that the popular impression is that it is one of the English trade tricks to retain the low prices of these goods in spite of adverse circumstances. If the value of a piece be fixed according to the cost of production it would be higher than the price at which it is sold, but to protect the producer from loss and at the same time to drive out all foreign and country competitors by the cheapness of the English fabrics this trick is had recourse to. The existence of such an impression in the minds of Indian consumers and dealers regarding the practices of respectable English mill-owners and shippers cannot but be unfavourable to the good repute of English merchants, and we must frankly confess that hitherto we could not ourselves very well resist this impression. The publication of the correspondence between the Chambers of Commerce in India and the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester has fortunately placed the matter in its true light.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce took the initiative in vindicating the character of the English merchants by first noticing the existence of the practice and drawing to it the attention of the Manchester Chamber. Of course the Bengal Chamber does not broadly allude to fraud, but merely notices the irregularity of adhering to a custom, which is open to misconception and abuse. Mr. Wood, the able Secretary of the Bengal Chamber, in his letter to the Manchester Chamber points out the various methods of measuring cotton goods in vogue in Manchester. He says, "for lengths of pieces both the longstick of 37 or 36½ inches and the short stick of 36 or 35½ inches are employed, and this gives rise to difference between buyers and sellers as to lengths which 32 inches madapallams should be. The goods are stamped as usual "24 yards" and the buyer thinks that he is entitled to 24 yards of 36 inches in each piece." "On the other hand," continues Mr. Wood, "the sellers urge that 32 inches madapallams are invariably brought in Manchester by double piece of 46 yards of the "long" or 36½ in "stick"; that as the goods in question run out 23 yards 11 inches the single piece, they are of the dimensions which long usage sanctions; and that the buyers must have been aware when purchasing that the brand "24 yards" is used merely to denote that the goods are of the usual length." Does this explanation apply equally to grey dhooties and grey jaconets? The Chamber then alluding to the universality of the knowledge among the trade of this Manchester custom, refers to the unscrupulousness of buyers who insist on having what the brands denote. What we have to urge with reference to this statement is—whether the custom alluded to is a new custom or one of long standing. For the complaint is of recent date. We had before this no reason to grumble on the score of short lengths in pieces bearing the full brand. As for the custom being generally known to the trade, we do not think that this knowledge extends to the native dealers. But there would be no room left for unscrupulous buyers to insist upon having lengths and widths according to the brands, if the sale-masters, at the time of selling and getting contracts executed by the purchasers, were to specify in the contracts the actual lengths of the pieces which are sold. The Bengal Chamber concludes by suggesting the abandonment of the custom alluded to above and stamp the goods according to their actual measurement. The Manchester Chamber is very candid and straightforward. It appears that the Chamber appointed a Committee for holding a special enquiry into the subject, and as one of the results of that enquiry, the Chamber states, was the ascertainment of the fact that many descriptions of goods, such as madapallams, jaconets, mulmuls, dhooties, and even shirtings, have been made for some time past of shorter length than before. "In some cases, it is feared," continues the Chamber, "that a practice has been resorted to of so folding and so stamping goods as to mislead the ultimate buyers up country." "But," says the Chamber, "while their Directors most emphatically denounce all such irregular practices, they are resorted to under instructions from dealers in Calcutta, Bombay and other parts." As far as Calcutta is concerned we should like to know whether the instructions referred to are given by Bazar dealers through the houses with which they deal or direct to the producers. The short lengths under notice occur in goods not imported to order but in those which are consigned to firms here by way of speculation or on joint account. The firms which speculate in such goods send home advices of the state of the local market and the description and quality of goods in request. If such instructions are sent home they must be by the houses which speculate in them. The two well known importers of Manchester goods, which are always made to their order, and are invariably of approved quality, are Babus Gosto Behary Seal and Kissory Lal Seal, and it is not at all likely that they should risk their good name by having recourse to a trick of trade, which has every appearance of fraud.

The Bengal Chamber we are glad to notice are more explicit in their subsequent letters.

In one of these Mr. Wood says, "such length marks as 33½ yards and 39 yards shirtings and 24 yards madapallams when they do not measure so much are well understood by all native purchasers from first to last to mean only the usual full lengths of such goods, and not their exact measurement; but although no one may suffer the practice of stamping goods with greater than their actual lengths is not to be defended, and ought in the opinion of this Chamber to be given up even if a custom of old standing." Mr. Wood continues—"The Committee however make a very wide distinction between such trade usages so universally adopted and any existing practices which may have been introduced with a view to deception." The actual losers by these practices are the ultimate consumers. From the enquiries we have been able to make, we find that short length goods are sold at a lower price than the full length goods of the same description. The retail dealers pay for them accordingly, but they do not disclose the fact to the consumers, who pay the same price for short and full lengths; from the latter, however, a higher price is sometimes taken on the plea of superior quality.

There is one passage in the concluding letter of the Manchester Chamber, which requires explanation. Referring to the Bengal Chamber's complaint of various methods in vogue in Manchester of measuring cotton goods, the Manchester Chamber states: "Whilst, however, no yard short of 36 inches is recognised, it has been customary in certain trades for manufacturers to give under the term "long stick," 36½ or 37 inches to the yard, the practice having it is believed been adopted with the intention of covering the loss of the retailer in cutting off and selling portions of a piece. This is a very liberal practice, and the excess above the standard yard ought to cover the deficiencies of the short length pieces. But it is not so. Be that as it may, it is no excuse for the Lancashire manufacturers to defend themselves by pleading "that the irregular practices emphatically condemned alike by the Chambers in India and Manchester appear to have merely originated in the compliance of shippers with instructions and suggestions received from India." This allegation we hold has not been proved.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE much pleasure to announce that Raja Promothonath Rai Bahadur of Dighaputtia has subscribed Rs. 100 in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has disallowed the application of the Deputy Commissioner of Multan to institute a libel suit against the Lahore Tribune. Our contemporary deserves to be thanked and not to be prosecuted or persecuted for doing his duty fearlessly and manfully.

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in last Wednesday's Calcutta Gazette:

Under section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor also vests the officers named below with the powers of a Moonsif throughout the district in which they may be employed; such powers to be ordinarily exercised in the local jurisdiction of the particular Moonsif within which the officer may hold his Court—

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Mr H G Cooke	Joint-Magistrate and Dy Collector	Dinapore
Mr A C Tate	Offg Magistrate and Collector	Dacca
Mr C J O'Donnell	Asst Magistrate and Collector	Mymensingh
Mr M Finucan	Offg Joint-Magistrate & Dy Collector	Gya
Mr K G Gupta	Ditto	Kendrapara, Cuttack
Mr G A Grierson	Ditto	Patna
Mr G Godfrey	Ditto	Khoorda, Pooree
Mr A W Mackie	Ditto	Lohardugga
Mr O E Manisty	Ditto	Cuttack
Mr D B Allen	Ditto	Hajipur, Mozufferpur
Mr F H Harding	Ditto	Tajpur, Durbhunga
Mr O M W Brett	Ditto	Mozufferpur
Mr H Savage	Ditto	Rampurhat, Beerbhoom
Mr H A D Phillips	Ditto	Burdwan
Mr R Carstairs	Ditto	Serampur Hooghly
Mr F R Taylor	Ditto	Barh, Patna
Mr B N De	Ditto	Sasseram, Shahabad
Mr A E Staley	Ditto	Buxar, Shahabad
Mr F E Fargiter	Ditto	24-Pergunnahs
Mr R Farrer	Ditto	Serjunge Pabna

Mr J G Ritchie ... Ditto ditto ... Saran
Mr H P Paterson... Ditto ditto ... Goalundo, Farreedpur
Mr O R Marriott... Ditto ditto ... Bickergunge

We do not quite understand on what principle work will be distributed between Covenanted and Uncovenanted Munsifs. We have already said that it is highly desirable that junior civilians should be allowed facilities to acquire experience in judicial work. But the experiment we must frankly confess is jealously watched. It is believed that the Government does not like the independence which some Munsifs shew in the disposal of Government suits, and that the object in appointing junior civilians as Munsifs is perhaps to transfer these suits to them. Further, that suits between Europeans and Natives and *vice versa* may be tried by Civilian Munsifs alone. We need hardly say that we do not share this belief. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. As the new system has been brought into operation, it will be soon seen what class of suits will be referred to the Civilian Munsifs. The Government, we are satisfied, has been actuated by the best of motives in making that move, and we hope it will not allow itself to be placed in a false position by the over-zealous actions of its subordinate officers.

MR. GRANT DUFF has arrived and assumed the reins of the Government of Madras. At first we thought that he would not sacrifice a brilliant Parliamentary career for the sake of a minor Indian Governorship, but it affords us no small satisfaction to see that he has been actuated by higher motives in coming to India. He has hereditary ties with India; he has made India his special study; he has written and spoken about it; he has served his noviciate in the India Office. About six years ago he had made a tour through India. In his recent speeches he has shewn that he fully realizes the duties and responsibilities of his high office. As to his qualifications to fulfil them there can be but one opinion; he has rare intellectual gifts, trained abilities of a high order, and a great decision of character. The only adverse remark we have heard made is about his temper. It is said that his temper is his worst enemy. But change of scene, circumstances, and associations may produce a change in his temper. At any rate we should not judge him hastily. We ought to give him a fair trial. On the whole we congratulate Madras on the acquisition of such a gifted man as Mr. Grant Duff as its Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has started on his tour. We have already published the programme of his Excellency's tour. His Excellency will hold no great Durbars, but will see with his own eyes the great cities of Northern India, and the historic land of the Rajputs. No one, who comes to India, far less one who occupies the unique position of Czar of the East, should leave the country without feasting his eyes with the wonders of the romance land of Rajputana. Lord Ripon has wisely planned his tour on a simple scale consistently with his dignity. Great durbars are in one sense great nuisances. They are generally cold formal things, expensive to our Government and still more expensive to the Native Princes and their people. Occasionally an imperial assemblage of the kind under notice does good, but too much iteration of it not only takes away the charm of novelty but also the political importance which is usually attached to it. The greatest durbar on record was that held by Lord Canning after the suppression of the Mutiny. It was a grand affair—grand in conception, grand in execution, and grand in its political effects. Even the Imperial Assemblage held by Lord Lytton on the 1st January 1877 could not be compared with it. But Lord Ripon will learn more by making a quiet tour than by holding a bustling durbar. His Lordship's good name as a kind-hearted, conscientious, honest, and sympathizing Ruler, has already spread far and wide, and we are glad to learn that wherever His Excellency is going our countrymen are flocking to see him and pay him the tribute of their homage.

THE BENGALI proverb has it—when Kings fight, the oolu grass suffers. This seems to be

the fate of the head-clerk of the Magistrate's Court, Jessore. Mr. Barton, the Magistrate, and Mr. O'Donnell, the late Joint Magistrate, Jessore, as the reader is aware, have fallen out. If we are informed aright the Magistrate has got a notion that the head-clerk has become a creature of Mr. O'Donnell, and that he has consequently lost his confidence in him, and recommended his reduction and transfer to a sub-divisional Court. The poor head-clerk was in the position of a man between two stools, on the one hand he was bound to carry out the orders of the Magistrate, on the other hand he had direct business relations with the Joint. But we do hope that he will not be sacrificed to the mere difficulty of his position. We trust the Commissioner will hold the balance of justice with an even hand. He is perfectly disinterested, and we have every confidence in the equity of his judgment.

IN OUR issue of the 25th April last we published a letter from Pooree giving an account of a sect of Hindu Dissenters, who made a raid on the temple of Juggunnath at Pooree and committed other outrages. Our correspondent wrote as follows:

The followers of a curious sect of religionists lately visited this place. They came from a Sonepur, of which they are natives, a place in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces. They professed to have come on a pilgrimage to Juggunnath, but they were anti-Hindoo and their real object was to desecrate the place of Hindoo worship. They worship the sun and take no food between sun-set and sunrise, but to the people here they declared that they were the worshippers of Alekh and their religion they said is called "Kumbhipat." They are what Hindoos would call *Mlechhas*, very unclean in their habits and manners. They have no caste distinction amongst them, nor are they very particular in their intercourse with females, on the score of relationship. They appear almost naked. They made a forcible entry into the temple here and scattered cooked rice of their own on the floor. They said they were commissioned by Alekh to destroy the images of the three gods and goddesses but have now no divine spirit in them. In the attempt of the priests of the temple to keep them out by shutting the temple door against them, one of their number dropped down dead, but at the police enquiry they denied that there was any violent death.

At the time no notice was taken of these strange people or their doings. Now that an official account of them has appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* our contemporaries seem to be startled at the news of the existence of this sect. The members of this sect are called Kumbhipats. Their creed originated at Malharpore in Banki. Their religion is known as that of *Alekh*, and they claim revelation as its foundation. There are three sects of these Kumbhipats, (1) Kumbhipats proper who wear ropes made of the bark of trees, (2) Kunapates who wear rags, and (3) the Ashritas or Goostees who lead a family life. They believe in one Supreme Being, who is called Alekh; truthfulness, obedience to the spiritual guide, and faith are the principal tenets of their religion. They believe in the existence of the Hindu gods, but they do not respect them; they have an antipathy against them; they dislike to touch the *tulsi* plant, because it is held sacred by the Hindus, and will not eat the flesh of a goat, because it is offered in sacrifice to goddess Kali. They eat and drink only at day-time.

WE HAVE received a batch of papers regarding the relief measures adopted by Government in the fever-stricken villages of Nuddea. The Government is certainly up and doing, but unfortunately its *modus operandi* has not been dictated by sound wisdom. The Government of Bengal thus wrote in a letter to the Sanitary Commissioner dated the 10th September:

It is understood that in addition to the ordinary staff of the district and district medical institutions, there are now 20 Civil Hospital Assistants on deputation to Nuddea, besides the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy-Superintendents of Vaccination.

But Dr. K. P. Gupta, Superintendent of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on deputation, thus reported to the Sanitary Commissioner on the 9th idem:

I would take this opportunity of urging that some modification is necessary in the itinerant relief system. Mr. Peacock the Presidency Commissioner, has ordered that a Hospital Assistant must not stay at any one village for more than two days. If this order were strictly carried out much good would not result from the itinerant system. As a rule, a certain number of villages, generally not far from each other, suffer very badly at a time, and the Hospital Assistant should fix his quarters at a central village, and from

there go round the other villages, till sickness be abated in them.

Dr. Payne, the Surgeon-General in a letter to the Government of Bengal, dated the 14th September thus wrote on this point:

With reference to the Commissioner's suggestion mentioned in paragraph 4 of Dr. Gupta's letter, it will be better perhaps if the distribution and the proceedings of the Hospital Assistants be left to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner who is on the spot and is able to judge of local emergencies.

But Dr. Gupta again wrote on the 20th idem:

Some modification is necessary in the itinerant system of relief. The Commissioner's order for civil hospital assistants was not to stay at any village for more than two days. As a rule all the villages in the thana are not equally bad. A number of them, generally situated within a few miles being most afflicted. The hospital assistant should fix his headquarters at a central village and from there go round the affected villages, and stay there till some improvement is manifest.

We are glad to observe that the mode of itinerant relief has been changed since, and that the distribution of hospital assistants has been left to the discretion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The original arrangement was a mistake and we heard many complaints against it. The returns from the afflicted tracts seem to be wholly unreliable. The Commissioner himself thus notices this defect:

In the previous statement three villages, with a population of 262, were shown as affected in thana Koshtes; now four are mentioned, with a population of 2,636. Again in the previous return 26 villages were shown as affected in Bhadalia now only six are entered. Explanations on these points have been called for.

The column showing the weekly average number of deaths of the three years preceding 1880 has also been omitted.

Mr. Gun, Joint Magistrate in charge of Magistracy, Nuddea, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division in his report dated the 23rd September, wrote:

Explanation has been called for as to the small number of cases, old and new, against Moheshpore, and as to the correctness or otherwise of the number of deaths from new cases.

No explanation was hitherto called for from Koomarkhally as to whether there were actually 27 deaths out of 41 new cases as noticed by you. That omission is now supplied. Similar explanations have also been called for from Nowpara, Damurhuda, Damukdia, and Dowlatpore.

This perfunctoriness we fear is due to the class of men employed. We think a more liberal employment of Assistant Surgeons is necessary. The supervision of the relief measures we admit cannot be placed in better hands than those of Mr. Peacock, but we hope he will see the propriety of employing a better class of men for the work. Although the fever is raging furiously, happily, we are glad to learn, the rate of mortality is not high.

MR. PARNELL'S arrest has as a matter of course created great sensation throughout the United Kingdom. The warrants of arrest are interesting reading, and we give one of them for curiosity's sake:

"Whereas, by an order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 30th day of April 1881, and made by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, and by the virtue of the Act made and passed in the 44th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, An Act for the Better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland and of every power and authority in their behalf the Lord Lieutenant specified and declared that the hereinafter mentioned part of Ireland that is to say, the country of the city of Dublin, should upon the making of the said order become and continue a prescribed district within the meaning and provision of the said Act; and whereas the said order is still in force. Now we, the Lords Justices General Governors of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act and of every power and authority in this behalf, do by this our Warrant declare Charles Stewart Parnell, Esquire, of Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, member of Parliament, to be reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September 1880, been guilty as principal of a crime punishable by law—that is to say, inciting other persons wrongfully and without legal authority to intimidate diverse persons with a view to compel them to abstain from doing what they had a legal right to do—namely, to pay rents lawfully due by them—committed in aforesaid prescribed district, and being the inciting to an act of intimidation, and tending to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. And this is to command you to whom this warrant is addressed to arrest the said Charles Stewart Parnell in any part of Ireland, and lodge him in Her Majesty's prison at Kilmainham, there to be detained during the continuance of the said Act, unless sooner discharged or tried by our direction. Given at Dublin Castle the 13th day of October 1881, by their Excellencies' command.

(Sd.) "W. E. FORSTER, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant."

"To John Mallon, Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and his Assistants, and to the Governor of Her Majesty's Prison at Kilmainham."

REVIEW.

Cherry Stones,—By Greece C. Dutt;—A New Edition,—Calcutta, 1881.

We have received a copy of the new edition of Mr. Dutt's poems, entitled "Cherry Stones," the first edition of which we had the pleasure of noticing in our columns some two years ago. We then said, and we again repeat, that while fully admitting the excellence of Mr. Dutt's poems, which in this particular line it is difficult for a native to obtain as Mr. Dutt has obtained it, we cannot but feel disappointed to find how little Mr. Dutt's ideas, sentiments and feelings do justice to the splendid literature of the land of his birth. His education, it is evident, has been a thoroughly English education, and his ideas, in consequence, run on English grooves. We would fain have welcomed from his pen poems on Indian subjects, like those which delight us in the pages of Wilson, Arnold, Griffiths and Waterfield. With his powers of delineation, his command over the English language and his success as a writer of poetry, he could then have ranked himself with those great spirits who are essaying to open the arcana of Sanskrit literature,—a literature without a peer in any country,—to the savants of the West. It is indeed a curious fact that our English-educated countrymen should prefer the English mode of thinking, while those English gentlemen, who have once got an insight into Indian literature, should prefer to dwell more upon Indian subjects than on those of their own country.

Leaving aside this consideration, however, we can unhesitatingly say that Mr. Dutt's poems are worthy of all commendation. The English, as we have said, is perfect, and there are pieces, every stanza of which is a fit subject for an etching—so vivid in coloring are they, so skilfully combined, and so different from the common-place run of modern poetry.

Our space will not permit us to give long extracts, we will content ourselves with one or two. The following piece will be read with interest. It is in memory of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, so well known in Calcutta, who, by the gallant sacrifice of his life in the Transvaal, has shown that the days of chivalry and heroism have not yet gone by :

IN MEMORIAM.

SIR G. P. C.

At Honor's call he staked his life,
Against the victor's crown,
And when he failed, with cheerful soul
He paid the forfeit down.

Around his corpse, e'en foemen doffed
Their hats that fatal day,
And bore mute tribute to his worth,
And conduct in the fray.

They little know who sit at ease,
And say he managed ill,
What strange mischances may combine,
To baffle warlike skill.

Thus once the fickle rabble spake,
Of him who led through Spain,
His army wisely in retreat,
And fell by foemen's slain ;

Beside Corunna, while by night
His comrades drew away,
And left the blood-stained battle plain,
Beneath the Eagle's sway.

Of old, none blamed the chief who bore
In triumph home his shield,
Or came upon it proudly borne,
From some disastrous field.

Despite M'juba, candid hearts,
Still think of him with pride,
As of a hero fit to take
His place by Napier's side ;

And feel that in the luckless war,
Mid Nata's mountains dear,
We lost not glory, though we lost
A chief who knew not fear.

As a proof of Mr. Dutt's ability to treat his subjects with nerve and vigour *peu commune*, we extract the following piece *apres Thackeray's Lay of the Drum* :—

RELICS.

1

Those old regimental drums,
A homage sincere compel,
From thoughtful hearts in the hall,
Of the Invalids' Hotel :
They beat the cavalry charge,
When Desaix his course had run,
On Marengo's plain at dusk,
And the fight was boldly won.

2

They stormed on the Goldbach's bank,
As arose the sun that day,

When France at the sword's point reaped,
For her chief a proud bouquet,
They summoned the host to arms,
Amid ice and drifting snow,
When the foe flung down the gage,
On the night of wild Eylan.

3

When the Emperor at last,
From his realm was forced to fly,
They rolled a salute that seemed,
Like a nation's heart-felt sigh :
On the ridge near Waterloo,
They waited with a dismal sound,
That in the passionate cheer,
Of the British line was drowned.

4

On the slopes of Rezonville,
Rat tat ratatplan again,
They spake and the Prussians died,
In groups on the blood-stained plain :
At Sedan, by fits and starts,
They muttered till evening fell,
And Glory withdrew in tears,
From the land she loves so well.

Good,—very good ;—and may we now hope for a volume of Lays of Ind (but *not* after Alef Cheem) from Mr. Dutt's pen !

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oils very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Alleppe Reading Club	13	4	0
Baboo Shomeesekhor Roy, Benares	20	0	0
" Surendranath Pal chowdry, Ranaghat	20	0	0
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" Koroonamoy Banerji, Palamow	13	4	0
" Kallycomar Bose, Mozufferpore	11	8	0
" Bhoopendranath, Jessore	6	10	0
" Soorjokant Singh, Kandli	3	4	0
" Ashootose Mitra, Bhargore	6	10	0
" Gopalchunder Mookerji, Maunbhoom	3	4	0
" Hurrydas Mookerji, Cooch Behar	5	0	0
" Gyanchunder Roy, Nagode	20	0	0
" Gungadinath Mookerji, Dacca	20	0	0
" Hurrymohun Sanyal, Darjeeling	4	0	0
" Dwarkanath Moitee, Balighai	19	14	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—November 2, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. K. J. Badsha, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Goalundo, Furriddpore, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tajpore, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to Cuttuck, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Sushimohun Talukdar, temporary Sub Deputy Collector, employed on land registration work, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and three days, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Faizuddin Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave code with effect from the 7th proximo.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71 and

72 Rule 2, of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 21st proximo.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Pubna, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Kelly, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Paul, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, is transferred to Maunbhoom, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and collector of Patna.

Mr. Paul is appointed to act until further orders in the first Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Babu Ramokhoy Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Ghattal, Midnapore, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Shamapada Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Ghattal division of that district.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave code.

Babu Omullochurn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Buxa Division of Julpigoori district, is transferred to the Rungpore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. Syed Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagopore is allowed leave for one month, under section 16, Chapter II of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th proximo or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sreenath Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy collector, Hajeeopore, Mozufferpore, returned on the 27th September last from the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th June 1881.

Babu Lolitkumar Das is appointed temporarily to act as a Special Deputy Collector for the purpose of completing the partition of pergunnah Beer Mohun in the district of Furriddpore.

The services of Babu Lolitkumar Das are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the tenth day of December next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 504 of one thousand eight hundred and eighty (wherein Rajendrolal Mitter is plaintiff and Preonath Ghose and others are defendants) and dated the twenty-fifth November one thousand eight hundred and eighty the following property belonging to the said Preonath Ghose, Brojonath Ghose and Boycantanath Ghose three of the defendants above-named.

Lot No. 1. An Upper-roomed house and premises situate at and being No. 8 Cassy Ghose's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and the land on which the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 cottahs 5 chittacks and 9 feet be the same a little more or less and butted and bounded in a manner following (that is to say) on the north by a piece of land No. 10 Beadon Street, belonging to Jeebunkissen Ghose. On the south by the house and premises allotted to Khetterchunder Ghose being No. 8-1 Cassy Ghose's Lane, on the east partly by a common passage and partly by the premises allotted to Jeebunkissen Ghose and on the west by the tank and land of the late Anshootosh Day.

Lot No. 2. The undivided moiety or half part or share of the upper-roomed house and premises present No. 8-2 Cassy Ghose's Lane in the Town of Calcutta belonging to the other defendant Jeebunkissen Ghose, containing by estimation 5 cottahs, 10 chittacks and 32 feet, and bounded on the north by the said common passage, on the south by the portion of the house allotted to Abinashchunder Ghose and brothers, on the east by Cassy Ghose's Lane and on the west by the said common passage.

The above properties were a portion of the family dwelling house No. 8 Cassy Ghose's Lane in Calcutta, which were mortgaged to the plaintiff has been partitioned under a decree of this Court.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original side, or at the office of Mr. A. St. John Carruthers the attorney for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

A. St. John Carruthers
Plaintiff's attorney
Calcutta High Court
The 20th September 1881.
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

The general power of attorney executed by the undersigned in favor of Babu Jotendranath Mookerjee, of Woola, in the Ranaghat Subdivision, is hereby cancelled.

KAIBULLO PROSAD MOOKERJEE,
Calcutta, 5th November 1881. of Woola,

FOR SALE.

By order of the Administrator General of Bengal in the estate of the late Mr. G. R. Payter
The following revenue paying estates borne on the rent-roll of the Dinagore Collectorate.
All situate in the District of Dinagore.

REMARKS.	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
COLLECTIONS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.										
1286 B. S. 1287 B. S.										
Net Profit		3944	3115	3858	1792	3362	3846	...	426	1
Government Revenue		3115	8684	14557	1464	3147	3891	...	470	2
Recorded Rental						8795	8389	...	256	3
Area in Government						14646	13227	...	264	4
Names of mekals.								...		
Town numbers.										
Serial numbers.										

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Herbert R. Baily, Chandal Post Office, District Maldah, agent to the Administrator General for the above estate.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby separately invited for the supply of 300,000 cft. of Kankur metal to be delivered at site on the following roads in the Sarun District before the 31st May 1882. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 15th November next.

Chuprah Station Road	64,000 cft.
Do. to Sewan	10,000 "
Do. Rewaghat	100,000 "
Do. Songpur	25,000 "
Do. Sutterghat	34,000 "
Do. Goolhnee	40,000 "
Do. Sewan	20,000 "
Do. School Mowan Road	7,000 "

The estimated rates are Rs. 5-8 for collecting, and Re. 1 for spreading and consolidation.

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District Engineer,
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N. B. S. RAILWAY.**NOTICE.**

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On and from 15th instant, the following new timing will come in force for the Mixed Trains:

Saraghat	... dep.	7. 0 A.M.
Saidpur	... arr.	4. 20 P.M. where it terminates.
Saidpur	... dep.	8. 30 A.M.
Saraghat	... arr.	6. 25 P.M.
Kawnia	... dep.	6. 30 A.M.
Siliguri	... arr.	3. 30 P.M.
Siliguri	... dep.	9. 0 A.M.
Kawnia	... arr.	6. 12 P.M.

By order
G. S. LEONARD,
Offg. Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Supdt's Office,
N. B. S. Railway,
Saidpur, 2nd Nov. 1881.

WANTED.

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Application by letter only,
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কম্পনা

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অবকাশ।

নবন্যাসপূর্ণ মাসিক পত্র।

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